

# Routes to tour in Germany

## The German Alpine Route

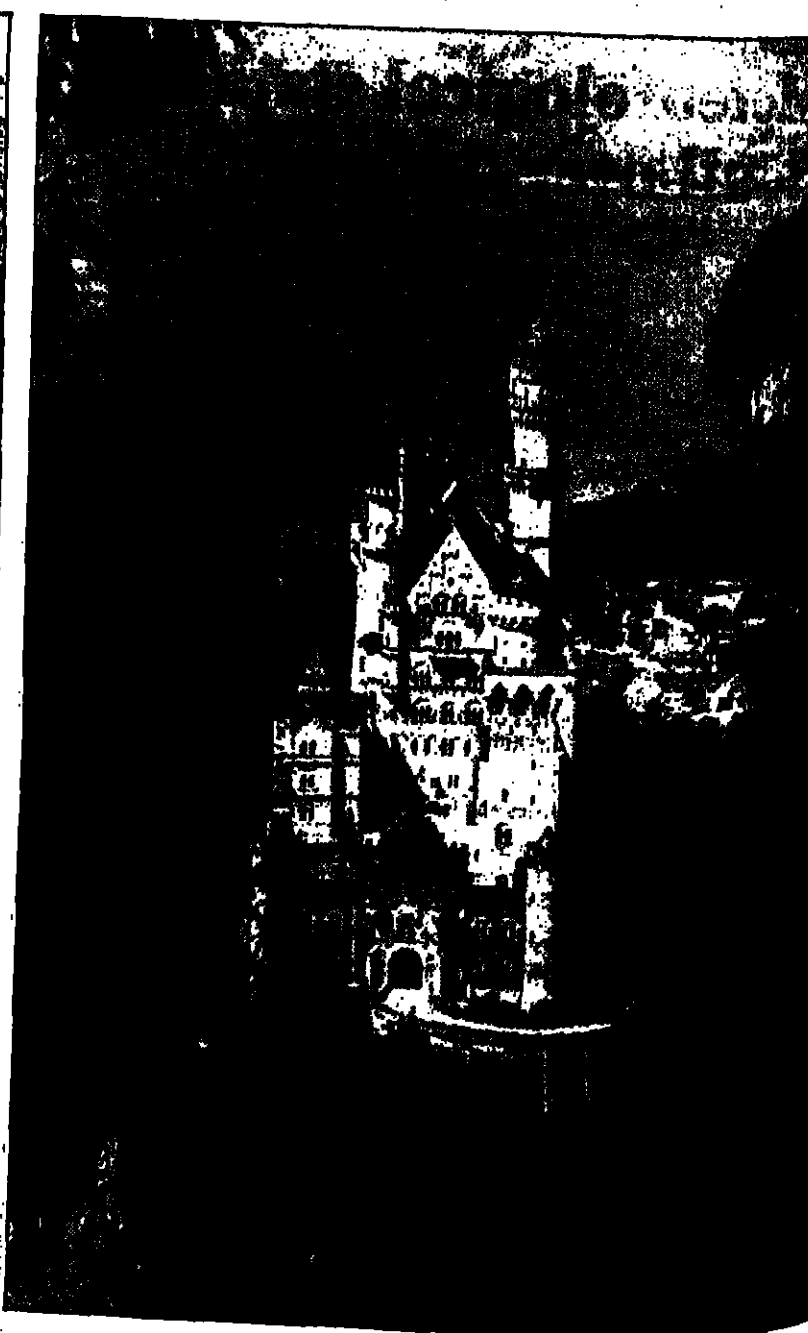
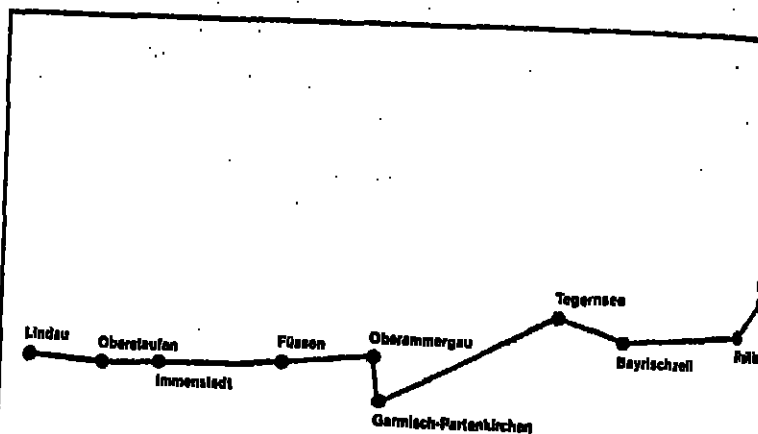
German roads will get you there — so why not try the Alpine foothills with their impressive view of the Alps in silhouette? The route we recommend is 290 miles long. From it, at altitudes of up to 3,300 ft, you can see well into the mountains.

In Germany's deep south viewpoints everywhere beckon you to stop and look. From Lindau on Lake Constance you pass through the western Allgäu plateau to the Allgäu uplands and the Berchtesgaden region. Spas and mountain villages off the beaten track are easily reached via side roads. Winter sports resorts such as Garmisch-Partenkirchen and the Zugspitze, Germany's tallest peak, or Berchtesgaden and the Watzmann must not be missed. Nor must Neuschwanstein, with its fairytale castle, or Oberammergau, home of the world-famous Passion Play.

Visit Germany and let the Alpine Route be your guide.

- 1 Oberammergau
- 2 Königssee
- 3 Lindau
- 4 Neuschwanstein Castle

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# The German Tribune

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## Andropov missiles plan gets cautious welcome

The Soviet leader, Mr Andropov, has pulled off a political masterpiece by offering to scrap some Soviet missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union.

The essentially new factor is to scrap not merely redeploy. Mr Andropov wants the offer to be part of an overall agreement on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe.

America refrains from deploying missiles in Europe later this year, the Soviet Union would dismantle sufficient of its missiles to bring the number balance with the number of missiles deployed by France and Britain.

His proposal has been welcomed in many all Western capitals, although with reservations.

But the overriding impression is that this is the long-awaited move that could finally get the Geneva talks going again.

The Soviet leader's move ought not to come as a surprise. For weeks there had been signs of an improvement in US-Soviet ties.

Reagan and Mr Andropov might

be said to be engaged in an attempt along tried and trusted lines, in other words on the quiet, to break down the stiffness between the superpowers.

These diplomatic relaxation exercises include both agreement on the final document at the CSCE review conference in Madrid and the talks that have gone almost unnoticed since March between US Secretary of State Shultz and the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Mr Dobrynin.

The increasing number of US Senators visiting Moscow fits into the picture. So does the comprehensive agreement on fresh grain shipments.

President Reagan is sounding a little less aggressive in his public statements about the Soviet Union.

So far there has been no more than an improvement in climate. With both sides clearly keen to minimise the risks run in Afghanistan and Central America, to name but two hot spots, the improvement in climate was certain to have a political effect sooner or later.

Mr Andropov's undertaking to scrap at least some Soviet missiles, instead of merely relocating them, is something new in substance.

The Russians are evidently now prepared to give way. They realise that the West can no longer be expected to go back on missile modernisation in Europe unless the Kremlin offers concessions.

The Soviet leader's offer is an initial, "extremely welcome step," as Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher puts it.

But it is unlikely to be the last word on the subject, as Social Democrat Horst Ehmke seems to think.

The Russians have naturally given thought to their choice of this juncture

Continued on page 2



Back to work: Chancellor Kohl (right) and Foreign Minister Genscher before the first Bonn Cabinet meeting after the Chancellor's holidays. (Photo: AP)

## Kohl reveals hopeful signs for a Geneva talks agreement

Chancellor Helmut Kohl says he will do all he can to help bring about a compromise by the end of the year at the Geneva missile talks.

He had received letters from both President Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mr Andropov. Both were encouraging.

Dr Kohl told the Press in Bonn that Mr Reagan had written that the United States was prepared to do what was necessary to achieve results.

The US government had evidently not yet reached a final decision on the subject but Mr Kohl, the chief US delegate, would be briefing the Chancellor en route to Geneva for the crucial round of talks.

Mr Andropov, the Chancellor said, had written that he saw a prospect of agreement being reached by the end of the year.

Dr Kohl was either unable or unwilling

ing to say how Moscow envisaged a breakthrough.

The signs were that the Soviet leader's letter to the Chancellor merely referred to the possibility of agreement.

Dr Kohl strongly supported as far-reaching a compromise as possible at Geneva and flexible negotiations.

In this he stood out in sharp contrast to Herr Dregger, the CDU/CSU leader in the Bonn Bundestag, who warned against going too far in making concessions to the Russians.

The Chancellor noted that his approach had been unanimously approved by the CDU presidium at a meeting attended by Dr Dregger.

Yet the Bonn government felt Dr Dregger's comments had been a nuisance and ill-informed, and this view was shared by fellow-Christian Democrats in the government.

Nothing was more important than an agreement in Geneva on medium-range missiles that, although it might not amount to the zero option, came as close to it as possible.

Even if missile modernisation by the West were to be reduced by the terms of an agreement, he said, both Cruise and Pershing 2 missiles would still be stationed in Germany.

Yet according to the ratio of one missile to the other by the terms of the dual-track Nato decision this is only feasible down to a certain level of missile reduction.

If agreement were reached on a relatively low number of missiles to be held by the two sides the Pershing 2 would "automatically" fall by the wayside in the West.

Dr Kohl would hear nothing of rearranging the timetable.

Thomas Meyer  
(Köln: Städt.-Anzeiger, 27 August 1983)

## Killer satellite ban offer under scrutiny

mainly because the USSR has established an advantage in this sector of arms technology.

Any agreement would thus be to the West's disadvantage. Bonn has underpinned this argument by referring to last year's missile and satellite trials.

It is not the first time they have been mentioned. In June last year US Secretary of State Haig released details of the Soviet missile tests.

In Washington they were regarded at the time as trials of nuclear first-strike capacity by the Soviet Union.

They tested both eliminating the US communication and early warning satellites and knocking out land- and sea-based strategic missiles and a medium-range SS-20 missile system aimed at Europe.

The UN General Assembly will shortly deal with the Soviet proposal to ban military use of outer space.

The draft provides for no military objects other than reconnaissance satellites to verify arms control agreements to be stationed in space.

There must be no satellites capable of destroying space, air or land targets. Existing military satellite systems are to be scrapped and new ones neither developed nor tested.

Manned spacecraft are also, by the terms of the draft agreement, to be restricted to exclusively civilian uses.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 27 August 1983)

Sp. 1.30

## Kohl the first 'post-war generation' Chancellor to visit Israel

Thirty-eight years after the Second World War and the end of Nazi rule the government of Israel is hosting its first sitting Christian Democratic Chancellor from Bonn.

Helmut Kohl is only the second Bonn Chancellor to pay Israel an official visit. Willy Brandt was the first; he visited Jerusalem 10 years ago.

Dr Kohl is the first Bonn Chancellor to belong to the post-war generation. In 1945 he was 15.

Konrad Adenauer and Ludwig Erhard were both welcomed as friends but were no longer in office when they visited Israel.

During their terms in office reparations agreements were reached, financial and economic aid to Israel agreed and, in 1965 and in the face of protest from the Arab world, full diplomatic ties established between the two states.

Chancellor Kohl has repeatedly said he considers himself to be "Konrad Adenauer's grandson," a point Israeli diplomats in Bonn note attentively.

"We will receive Chancellor Kohl with honour and dignity," Israel's ambassador, Yitzhak Ben-ari, said.

Was it just the usual diplomatic flourish?

In this case probably not. There is a tale in connection with the Chancellor's visit that is a departure from the routine.

Shortly after assuming power a year ago Dr Kohl said he intended to take up the longstanding invitation to the Bonn Chancellor to visit Israel.

It was a visit predecessor, Helmut Schmidt, had repeatedly postponed on account of personal disagreements with the Israeli Premier, Menachem Begin.

Despite unrest in the Arab camp, where a possible change in the Bonn government's Middle East policy had prematurely been supposed, Dr Kohl stood by his word even after winning the March general election.

Arab misgivings have gradually been dispelled and the Chancellor will be visiting several Arab countries later this year to demonstrate the balanced nature of Bonn's policy in the Middle East.

Yet Israel views as a special gesture the fact that Dr Kohl has chosen to visit it after his initial visits to Paris, Washington, London, Rome and Moscow.

"The most important feature of the visit is that it is taking place," as one Israeli diplomat put it.

German-Israeli relations ran into heavy weather during Helmut Schmidt's Chancellorship, especially in the autumn of 1979.

Foreign Minister Genscher had toured a number of Arab countries. In June 1979 Common Market Foreign Ministers and the European Community issued a declaration on the Middle East.

The SPD leader, Willy Brandt, met Yasser Arafat of the PLO in Vienna. Mistrust grew in Jerusalem, where it was recalled that Bonn was dependent on imported oil.

Israeli officials began to wonder whether the Federal Republic of Germany might be on the point of a change of policy on the Middle East.

Israel expected the moral obligations of Germans towards Jews to continue to be regarded as a special feature of relations between the two countries.

In Bonn the trend was clearly stated by Herr Schmidt in an interview with the *Jerusalem Post* when he said that relations with Israel ought not to be based on an uneasy conscience.

Bonn was promptly accused of wanting to move into the vacuum that had arisen as a result of the influence the United States had lost in the Arab world after the Camp David agreement.

Foreign Minister Dayan referred on a visit to Bonn to a change for the worse in mutual relations and accused the Bonn government of being on its own in using the formula of a right of self-determination for the Palestinians.

This formula had indeed been in use since 1974 in German statements on a solution to the Middle East conflict.

But Bonn's partners in Europe, the other members of the European Community, now jointly endorse the demand, first made by Bonn, for this Palestinian right to be heeded.

Together with Israel's right to exist and renunciation of force by all parties to the conflict, it makes up the three principles of a peace settlement in the Middle East as called for in the June 1980 Venice Declaration by EEC leaders.

Even now another coalition is in power in Bonn the German government continues to back the common European policy on the Middle East.

It is that by means of a peaceful process of negotiation the rights of the Palestinian people must be heeded just as the right of all states in the region, including Israel, to survival and security must be observed.

"There can be no German policy of either or," Chancellor Kohl has said, "but solely a policy of both the one and the other."

Bonn's efforts to arrive at a balanced German viewpoint on the Middle East seem largely to have been accepted in Jerusalem.

Israel's ambassador in Bonn agrees with Dr Kohl that Germany's cordial relations with Israel must not be at the cost of ties with the Arab world.

In recent years, he says, the United States has been able to boost its influence all over the Middle East by virtue of its close ties with Israel.

The same goes for Bonn: "If the Federal Republic of Germany is on speaking terms with us it is also in a position

to relay our views to the Arabs if need be."

Mr Ben-ari says Israel views Bonn's advocacy of self-determination for the Palestinian people and its criticism of Israeli settlement policies in the West Bank as a difference of opinion between friends that imposes no burden on generally good relations.

"There are differences on these and a number of other tactical issues," he says, "but in general, German-Israeli ties are cordial."

Chancellor Kohl has timed his visit to Israel well. It is clear from talks with Israeli diplomats in Bonn that the Chancellor is highly rated for having stood by his word.

Israel well recalls that the European Community while Bonn was in the chair for the first half of 1983 steered clear of new, spectacular Middle East initiatives along Venice lines.

The EEC argued that enough plans were on the table, including President Reagan's proposals, which Dr Kohl backed when President Mubarak of Egypt visited Bonn.

The Chancellor appealed to all parties to the conflict to get round the negotiating table.

The Christian and Free Democratic Bonn coalition has from the outset left no doubt that it favours coordinating European Middle East policy and US efforts in the region, especially as Europe has scant opportunity of wielding influence.

A controversial and tricky issue in talks between Bonn and Jerusalem could well be Saudi Arabia's interest in ordering several hundred Mk 2 Leopard tanks from Germany.

Dr Kohl clearly stated before he left for Israel that arms supplies to other countries would not be on the agenda in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

But there was no ruling out the possibility of Premier Begin arguing the need to "make peace with fewer and fewer weapons" in his talks with the Chancellor.

Where supplying arms to trouble spots is concerned Dr Kohl is committed to a "common-sense middle-of-the-road approach."

He admits to not travelling to Israel with lightweight luggage. No-one who held responsibility in German public af-

## Carstens turns down East Berlin invitation to Luther ceremony

Bonn President Karl Carstens has finally decided not to attend the Luther anniversary celebrations in East Berlin.

He has written to the GDR leader, Herr Honecker, saying he is prevented by previous engagements from taking part in the official ceremony on 9 November.

The overriding reason is naturally political. A visit by the Bonn head of state to East Berlin might, it is felt, affect the divided city's four-power status.

By the terms of this status East Berlin

neither forms part of the GDR nor is its capital city.

Besides, President Carstens would have run the risk of being treated as a visiting head of state in the other German state.

As such he would be welcomed as head of a foreign state, which contradicts the Bonn view on intra-German relations.

He himself would have liked to attend the Church's Luther celebrations on 10 November in Eisleben, where Luther was born.

But he has not yet been invited. (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 27 August 1983)

fairs could embark on the unencumbered:

"Each of us has modern history in his baggage."

Many accusations that were generally or, as in Helmut Kohl's case, specifically and with slightest justification could be levelled at him.

The personal clash between Schmidt and Mr Begin during spring 1981 when the Israeli accused the Chancellor of arrogance and impotence.

He also voiced suspicions that Herr Schmidt had been up to his eyes in the active service with the Western front.

He had no idea what Kohl had got up to where the Jews were concerned on the Eastern front, where the Jews had been expelled for the most part.

It is Dr Kohl's first visit to Israel where he is hardly known by the general public.

His hosts are keen for him to see the reality of Israel's situation and to come to appreciate the need for security.

Angela Merkel, a teacher and mother of two, has determined to join a sit-in on 14 October on the street in Nordenham, where the American Army uses for its supplies for Northern Europe.

Will she be carried away by the Gendarmes? Will she be battered with batons? She is frightened.

Will she be hit by water cannon? Will she be arrested, and for how long? Will she learn about the situation?

He is blind. He can only move and the unfamiliar Fredelsloh with the help of the 15 peace fighters in his group.

The next round of German talks was due to start, and the Russians and Chinese plan to meet after a long break.

Mr Andropov's proposal was that the SS-20s would not be transferred from Europe to the East, which will naturally ease tensions between Moscow and Peking.

Above all, Moscow has been the offensive in its dealings with Britain, which can (and will) longer mark time over the zero.

Many points probably prompt the Russians to move. They will have included the mass of peace activists, who held together by a common ideology independently operating tiny groups.

Mr Andropov's predecessor Brezhnev, disregarded the major differences between them in similar movements in history is the motto: fighting against violence non-violent means.

There was certain to be a challenge by the United States. But one wonders whether Americans were wise to consider talking rather than acting.

Since the Reagan administration reverted to political action it has the Soviet Union to get down to talks.

To this extent Mr Andropov's aim is no more, but no less, than to teach the techniques of so-called organisation.

Neither Michael nor Klara has a political background. Michael is spoken and undogmatic. He is a power of Mahatma Gandhi and Frantz Fanon.

Before breakfast, he gathers spiritual strength by meditating under a tree and using a mystic "conversation" with a wall.

Klara, who is more pragmatic, familiarised herself with the techniques of non-violence in the USA and Mexico, where she gained practical experience in protest action.

Half of the participants in the Fredelsloh seminar were Greens and the other half non-organised pacifists. They accepted Michael and Klara as "trainers."

The word reflects a problem: the tea-

## PROTEST

## Demonstrators learn how at training course

Germany's anti-nuclear peace demonstrators have been put through a training course, in Fredelsloh, near Göttingen, in Lower Saxony. They were preparing for demonstrations expected this autumn in protest against the installation of American missiles in Germany.

The groups of 15 are expected to be welded into teams by the autumn.

"Man, it's pretty lousy that you didn't let me finish what I was saying. It won't work this way," said Marita, not angrily, but gently.

She knew that everybody would agree with her on this point, even Klaus, the man to whom she said it.

Every group member can speak — and finish what he is saying. He can talk about his own feelings and fears and generally throw his views into the pot.

This basic idea of the group system provides everybody with warmth, a haven and identity.

Dealing with each other is rehearsed all the time in group games and controlled dialogues in which every speaker has to repeat what his predecessor has just said before airing his own views.

Discussion frequently goes in circles and is time-consuming, but all are patient.

Everybody knows the time that was spent listening and talking will pay off when the protest actions come and prevent a lot of frustration and misunderstandings.

The Greens and the Alternatives have their sights on the whole person. Following their teacher's suggestion, everybody tears a long piece off a roll of white wallpaper and lies on it, rehearsing a die-in and pretending to be a nuclear casualty.

Martin from Duderstadt traces Monika's contours with a felt-tip pen while she tries to figure in which part of her body she would feel fear in a sit-in or die-in. Martin marks that part of the body on the wallpaper.

Once all these wallpaper "X-rays" have been completed, group members seek out partners with the same fears.

There is jubilation when two people who feel the fear in their throats get together because until then everybody thought that he was alone with his particular kind of fear.

Michael, a social worker and non-violence "pro," was hired by the Greens with Klara, a university student who teaches the techniques of so-called organisation.

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mer is the person who has the say within a group; but since the basic tenet of the grassroots movement is that there must be no leader but at best a spokesman, "teamer" is used for lack of a better term.

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Dress rehearsal... demonstrators at school.

(Photo: dpa)

Talking about their fears and being together with others helps overcome the fears.

To allay fears over a confrontation with the police and to keep the group operational, a special organisational system has been worked out for the thousands of demonstrators in the autumn.

The teamers, who are centrally controlled by the "Training Collective for Non-Violent Action" teach the same techniques everywhere. A group of 10 or 15 selects one of their number as the person who, during a sit-in, will supply them with food, look after the injured and arrested and maintain contact with the outside world.

This person must under no circumstance permit himself to be arrested; he must leave a demonstration when the police have ordered the demonstrators to disperse so that he can later fulfill his liaison function.

The group can also elect a press spokesman to provide journalists with information. But an even more important function is that of liaison with the police. This group member is to act as a courier between the police and the demonstrators but had no authority to negotiate.

Since these non-violent groups want to prevent any confrontation with the police, they are flexible and accommodating in their actions.

They want the police to know their strategy to prevent the force from overreacting and becoming violent out of helplessness.

means in remedying the unsocial use of property and rejects the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

The peace movement is not a monolithic organisation but a mass movement motivated by a wide variety of elements, the study says. Its ties with communist organisations are ambivalent.

Most of its members regard the German Communist Party (DKP) as a political opponent with whom one can ally oneself for a limited period of time.

But the CDU/CSU is a clear enemy. While envisaging a temporary alliance with a political opponent, no such alliance is possible with the enemy.

The peace movement is the end result of a development at Germany's universities that began in the late 1960s and reached its climax in the 1970s.

With its so-called "trade union orientation" it regards squatting as a legitimate

Official portrait of the peace movement

The peace movement is a "lower middle class protest movement" consisting primarily of young people with a high level of formal education, says a study by the Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz (Office for the Protection of the Constitution).

Its members, says the study are high school graduates and academics in such fields as political science, psychology and sociology.

There are between one and two million, and most of them regard themselves as being politically left-wing. The movement regards the establish-

The spokesman who represents his group in the spokesmen's council also has no negotiating or decision-making authority.

During a protest demonstration, the groups coordinate their actions by discussing them separately in each group. The group spokesman then presents his group's view to the spokesmen's council.

The council does not vote on any particular issue but disperses to enable the individual group spokesmen to convey the overall view to their own groups.

This is then discussed in the individual groups to revise their attitudes as needed to achieve an overall consensus.

The spokesman now puts his group's modified position before the council. Once this process of grassroots decision-making has been repeated often enough and eventually leads to a consensus, a vote is no longer needed to take action.

The movement calls this a approach to a consensus a palaver.

The people at Fredelsloh training course also palavered deep into the night.

During these discussions, it emerged that there were two basic views that could not be reconciled with each other to result in a consensus.

Teamer Michael, for instance, said that the activists should accept the risk of arrest and, in extreme cases, up to five years' imprisonment. Others were in favour of limiting the risks out of consideration for their families and

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## Official portrait of the peace movement

ed democratic parties in this country (CDU/CSU, FDP and SPD) as incapable of dealing with the acute problems of the age.

The peace movement approves of the employment of left-wing extremists in the civil service and communists in government.

Though the peace movement does not want East German conditions in the Federal Republic, it believes that Moscow is serious about détente and that the USA is striving for military supremacy.

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## ■ THE ARTS

## Franz Radziwill dies at 88: a style of magic realism

Against the background of a brightly lit city skyline a plane crashes. On a dilapidated farm a gaping rift runs clean through the walls and soil. A ragged sky lurks threateningly over a fish cutter perched on a bright pink beach.

These are motifs typical of the painter Franz Radziwill, who has died in Wilhelmshaven aged 88.

Three times in a long lifetime Radziwill, who moved to Dangast, a small North Sea resort near Wilhelmshaven, in the early 1920s, was almost totally forgotten.

Three times his work was rediscovered. It is now seen as having been a major contribution, over and above

with a fresh start in mind. That was the first caesura in his life.

He travelled time and again to Amsterdam to model his work on the Dutch old masters. They were his source of inspiration for technique.

In his new home, an old fisherman's house several times converted and renovated, he developed his *Neue Sachlichkeit*, magic realism style.

It was to be his, virtually unchanged, for the rest of his working life.

The shock of the First World War continued to influence his choice of subjects. He saw active service in both world wars and presaged in a visionary manner the impending conflagration.

In 1933 he was given a post at the

ing one in London

by the Arts Council in 1978-79. He has since been acknowledged as a leading representative of the *Neue Sachlichkeit* tendency. He was no longer able to paint because of poor vision from 1971. Two hundred works of his were shown in Berlin at a major retrospective held in November 1981. His paintings were flanked by as many water colours, drawings and prints from over 50 years of work.

Peter Engel/dpa  
(General-Anzeiger Bonn,  
15 August 1983)



Suleiman The Great, a contemporary etching. (Photo: ...)

## 200 exhibits recall Turkish siege of Vienna

By the end of July 10,000 people had seen the *Münster, Vienna and the Turks 1683-1983* exhibition at the Stadtmuseum in Münster, Westphalia.

The 300th anniversary of the Turkish siege of Vienna presents an opportunity of taking a wider look at German-Turkish relations over more than 500 years.

The emphasis is on Münster in particular, and about 200 exhibits convey an impression of how ties developed from the Turkish wars of the 15th to 18th centuries.

They were followed by German-Turkish friendship up to and including the present, with its influx of migrant workers from Turkey.

Experts say the range of exhibits in Münster and the didactic conception behind the way in which they are arranged compare well with the much larger exhibitions in Vienna.

Three hundred years ago, on September 1683, the Turks were near Vienna was relieved, and large-scale exhibitions are being held in the capital to commemorate the event.

The three stages in German-Turkish relations, war, friendship and the present day, are strikingly outlined in Münster by exhibits that include letters, documents, textiles, coins and weapons and equipment.

Most exhibits are on loan from private collections. They include 17th-century "Turkish spoils" from the Ruhr.

A particularly valuable allegorical picture painted in 1683 by Bartholomäus Spranger for the Roman Emperor Rudolf II depicts the Kaiser and the Reich as Victors over the Ottomans.

After the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453 the Ottoman empire kept Central Europe at its breath. There were hostilities for centuries, and the tide was not turned until 1683.

The Christian West then went on the offensive and pushed the tide of the Ottoman Empire back. The exhibition features many pointers to Münster and environs dating back to the period.

Forces were raised from the Münster area on several occasions to fight the Turks. Commanders also came from the region.

The last occasion was in 1648 when the troops were commanded by the Bishop Christoph Bernhard von Galen. A section of the exhibition features paintings by the Münster artist Grottemeyer, 1864-1946. They give an idea of Turkish society in the Ottoman Empire.

Another section deals with Turkish ties in the present day. Centuries reflect the course of events.

Jens Gundlach  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 6 August 1983)

(Nordwest-Zeitung, 10 August 1983)

## ■ HERITAGE

## A day out for all the family with the Neanderthal Man



about 60,000 years old and that the man had been washed into the cave by Noah's Flood. But other experts doubt this.

The surgeon Rudolf Virchow, the founder of pathology, never departed from his contention that homo neanderthalensis was a modern-day man who had had rickets as a child and was later plagued by arthritis. He also reckoned that he had received several severe blows on the head during his life.

Dr Fuhlroth was proved right in the end. Neanderthal Man lived between 200,000 and 40,000 BC and was not restricted to the Neander Valley. Skeletons have also been found in the Mediterranean region and the Middle East.

In 1932, a small museum devoted primarily to natural history was established in the valley to provide an adequate setting for the Neanderthal find: the top of a skull, a few ribs and some other bones, 14 pieces in all.

Apart from this, the museum also houses a few other prehistoric remains.

But the actual attraction of the valley has been the 23-hectare neighbouring game reserve that was established a few

years later and has the kind of animals that existed in the Neanderthal Man's era: bison, musk oxen, tarpans (a type of wild horse) and deer.

The museum remained unchanged for a long time. The animal reserve became somewhat overgrown and the bison fell prey to disease.

In 1947, a new museum was built with the ambitious aim of providing a "window on the Ice Age." But the plans had to be scrapped when the money ran out. So there is no new museum, but only a redecorated one, with work still going on.

The aim now is to present educational material on pre-history.

Volker Freund, the manager of the society behind the project: "Our most frequent visitors are classes of schoolchildren and we want to continue catering to them."

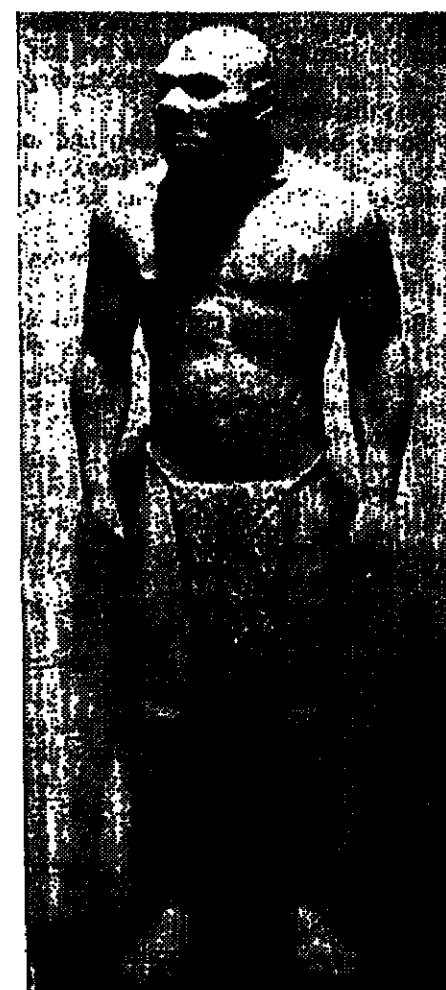
The new museum can be described as a blend of objective information and prehistoric kitsch.

Naturally, the schoolchildren are much more attracted to the life-sized replicas of Neanderthals in their glass showcases than to the few scattered bones of genuine Neanderthals.

The museum will have to continue its efforts to steer clear of becoming an Ice Age Disneyland. And it will have to preserve its educational element.

A reconstructed Neanderthal man's cave is at some point to be manned by a museum guide who will show how Stone Age man made his tools.

Professor Gerhard Bosinski of Cologne University, who has been advising the museum for years, will ensure that the information provided is accurate.



He's outlasted them all... Neanderthal Man. (Photo: Marianno Kolarik)

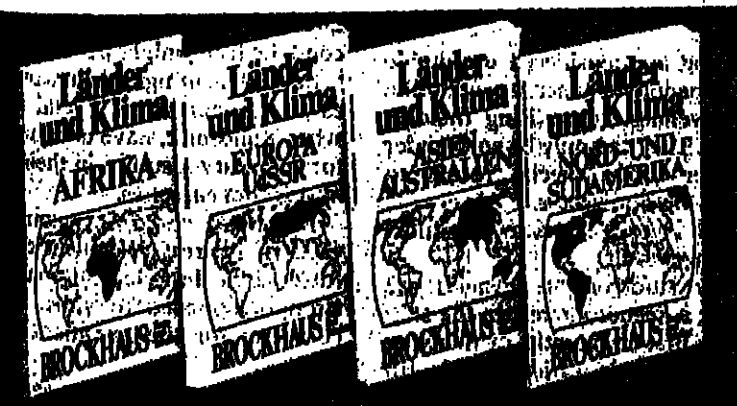
The closeness of the cooperation between the museum and Cologne University is evidenced by the fact that the museum's basement will house one section of the University's Stone Age department.

The same association that is looking after the museum now wants to improve the animal reserve as well. Next year, it will be enlarged to 30 hectares and completely re-organised.

Cologne Zoo has already promised the loan of some of its animals and the information provided is accurate.

Continued on page 15

## Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

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## Communists take their chance

Continued from page 9

tion policy," the DKP student organisation MSB Spartakus succeeded in establishing selective and liberal student organisations.

The success of this cooperation has now prompted the non-communists in the peace movement to accept offers of alliance and organisational assistance from orthodox communists in political fields unrelated to university life.

People who were discussion partners ten years ago while at university now again face each other at the peace movement's regional conferences.

The Committee for Peace, Disarmament and Cooperation (Kofaz) which the DKP founded in 1974 originally presented itself as yet another front organisation of this country's orthodox Communist Party and was therefore viewed with a certain aloofness.

The hundreds of local committees and initiatives of the Kofaz rarely managed to rally more than 25,000 people a year for its demonstrations. Most of these people were DKP members.

This changed when the public realised that the détente policy of the Schmidt-Genscher government was unable to prevent the Soviet arms build-up. The political discussion increasingly revolved around the military supremacy of the East Bloc and the consequences for the West.

The 1979 dual-track NATO decision

(calling for the deployment of new medium-range missiles if arms limitation talks fail) found relatively little response in the Western media. The press largely restricted itself to straight reporting on day-to-day events.

As a result, the public was uninformed about the actual consequences of the NATO decision. There was growing fear among a minority group that the dual-track decision would lead to a mounting overkill capacity.

This is where the organisational instruments of the DKP and its front organisations came into their own.

After several months of preparation, this country's orthodox communists, using the Kofaz and the German Peace Union (DFU) as fronts, managed to pass the Krefeld Appeal as far back as November 1980.

The organisers of the event, which was attended by about 1,000 people, used the NATO decision to fuel the public's worry that peace could be in jeopardy.

They seized upon the fear of a nuclear showdown and the willingness of wide segments of our youth to demonstrate against the Bundeswehr and NATO.

In this they were supported by the Young Democrats (the young members' branch of the FDP) and sceptics from the left wing of the SPD.

Hans-Josef Horcham

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 15 August 1983)



Radziwill's 'The Strike,' 1931.

(Photo: Catalogue)

passing trends, to post-Expressionist art.

His name is most associated with the *Neue Sachlichkeit* and magic realism movements.

Radziwill's overriding motif was the cracked and fissured character of the modern world, the encroachment of technology on the landscape and the threat of catastrophe from the cosmos.

Time and again he depicts flying objects hurtling earthwards, strange celestial formations hanging over large landscapes, satellites falling from dark clouds and outside suns casting a pale light.

Franz Radziwill was born on 6 February 1895 in Strohausen, a village near the Weser (and not far from where he spent all his adult life).

He grew up in Bremen and studied art at the municipal art college just before the Great War.

He was originally closely associated with Otto Modersohn and Heinrich Vogeler in Worpswede, then for a while in post-war Berlin with the revolutionary November group.

In his early Expressionist phase he painted hovering figures reminiscent of Chagall and brisk painterly gestures such as were characteristic of Brücke artists Schmidt-Rottluff, Heckel and Pechstein.

He then began to make a name for himself and made friends with Otto Dix and George Grosz.

In 1922 he moved to Dangast, where the Brücke group had earlier painted,

Düsseldorf art college but dismissed two years later as a cultural Bolshevik and his work branded as depraved.

During the Third Reich he travelled widely. After the war he regained popularity for a short spell, but was forgotten again in the heyday of abstract art.

He was rediscovered at the end of the 1960s when a major exhibition of his work was held in Cologne. Further shows of his work were staged, includ-

## School for demonstrators

Continued from page 9

their jobs and because they were simply frightened.

The soft line was taken and there was no vote.

Policemen were rarely referred to as *Bullen* (a derogatory term similar to "pig") and the general tone was rather peaceful.

The participants planned their hopes on the individual police officers' willingness to talk it out. They were trying to work out methods that would enable them to get to the human being behind the shield and helmet by such means as sitting upright and looking the policeman in the eye.

They were agreed that they would disperse peacefully the moment violent minorities entered the picture and that they would even form a protective wall between the rabble and the police.

"We must grow strong without losing

our tenderness," Kalle, a huge civil servant, wrote in the wall newspaper.

Pretending to be a truncheon-wielding policeman (the truncheon was made of paper), he manhandled three women protesters, dragging them off the street and dropping them none too gently.

At breakfast, the women complained about Kalle's roughness, displaying their black and blue marks.

Though fear of physical injury was the dominant element when the group analysed its fears, there was also the fear that the group could fall, that it could disintegrate and that the members could lose the feeling of community and fall back into loneliness.

Babette, a housewife and mother of two, rejects the idea that it is all pointless because the arms race will go on anyway. Her philosophy is: "I owe them my life."

Jens Gundlach

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 6 August 1983)



Do you always have to have a zombie film?" a mother asks her son, 12, as they pay the local video lending library their weekly visit.

Sonny boy's answer is short and to the point. "If you're taking home another of those sex films I don't see why I shouldn't have a zombie."

His mother is at a loss for an answer, so they call it quits.

Back home in the peace and quiet of their own home, and thousands of others all over the country, families draw the curtains and settle down in their armchair for a video session.

They watch cannibals gouging out the guts of their victims, iron chains clank round human necks and pulled tight until the necks snap, and people screaming in pain as they are tortured.

This perverted film fare is viewed on TV and taken in with eagle eyes by young people in particular. Video has attained crazy proportions.

If trade sources can be taken as any guide there seems to be a burgeoning demand for perversion, horror, blood and gore.

Figures are readily available to support the claim that there is a demand for perverted entertainment.

About 4,000 cassette titles are available at video lending libraries with a total stock of 1.4 million cassettes, and 45 per cent of turnover comes in the categories "war," "action" and "horror" films.

"Adventure," "crime" and "Western" cassettes account for a further quarter of loans, "erotic" films for a further 12 per cent.

Films for children and young people trail well behind in the also-ran category, making up a mere seven per cent of turnover.

The Germans seem to have become a nation of video consumers. Nowhere in the world, not even in TV-mad America, is the percentage of homes with video equipment as high.

One household in 10 already has a video set, and in three years' time it will be an estimated one household in three, or even every other home.

Almost everyone will then have access to video facilities that enable them to arrange a personal programme of screen entertainment.

It is hardly surprising that children and young people are no exception to the general increase in demand for private viewing.

The leisure activities of young people nowadays can be classified as the three O's: it has been said: audio, video and disco.

Of the three, video is gaining increas-

## MODERN LIVING

# Viewing standards hit rock bottom as video booms



ing importance. Porn was long top of the video pops, but the trend among both juveniles and adults is now toward more bloodcurdling fare.

People who have risen from the dead, sadists and butchers of men, werewolves and other animals in human form (or vice-versa) are what the kids clamour for at the videotheque.

A ban on selling the film to juveniles issued by the Bonn government agency that vets books, comics, magazines and films for the young is definitely a seal of quality as the kids see it.

And when 10- to 15-year-olds get together for a session of really sickening video violence it is a kind of chicken test along the lines of: "I never would have thought he could have sat through something like that without feeling ill."

Getting hold of suitable cassettes and putting a programme together are seen by young people as a kind of sport, and as matters stand, blacklisting or no blacklisting, there is little to stop them from hiring the material.

If their parents don't have the right films on hire, maybe the neighbours will have something, and many school-kids earn a little pocket money on the side by lending their parents' video cassettes to classmates.

Older brothers and sisters are roped in if the dealer refuses to lend blacklisted material to juveniles.

Many a youth worker has unwittingly supplied a youth club or home with what seemed to be a harmless cassette but turned out to be hot stuff.

Politicians and officials responsible for looking after the young are increasingly conscious of the fact that serious problems lie ahead.

There has certainly been no lack of verbal commitments to do something about video cassettes that pervert the morals of the young.

From the North Rhine-Westphalian Justice Ministry in Düsseldorf to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Hanover everyone is agreed that something must be done.

It is high time the powers that be did something to afford young people some

protection. But who are the powers that be and what can they do?

So far, or so it would seem, the Bonn government agency mentioned earlier has been solely responsible. But it can only take action of any kind if requested to do so by, say, a local authority youth department official.

What happens is that a film is submitted for vetting and, maybe, then blacklisted.

Often enough the blacklisted film is simply reissued with a fresh title and sent back to the video libraries where it continues to do a roaring trade.

The Bonn agency has strictly limited resources and is not equipped to handle the number of applications it is getting these days.

Its manpower was recently increased, but now youth departments are taking a closer look at the video problem matters are getting out of hand for the Bonn civil servants.

Last year the youth department in Neuss, near Düsseldorf, applied for no fewer than 744 video cassette films to be blacklisted.

About 200 films in all have so far been blacked, 600 applications are still being processed and new applications are coming in at the rate of 20 a month.

After lengthy hesitation the Bonn government has finally decided to amend the current Youth Protection Bill to deal with the video problem.

The aim is to introduce a voluntary self-censorship system similar to the scheme that has been run for decades by the German film industry.

Cassettes would then be vetted by a panel consisting of local authority officials and representatives of the film industry and certified suitable for certain age groups.

Films that are considered unsuitable for young people in general may not be sold to juveniles. Advertising them is prohibited. They can only be sold under the counter or in special rooms to which kids have no access.

The Bill is to be enacted by next spring at the latest.

The law enforcement agencies are also taking a keener interest in the subject. In the first six months of this year public prosecutor's offices in North Rhine-Westphalia have launched proceedings in 359 cases of marketing actionable video cassettes.

Last year the number of cassettes entire year was 247.

Doubts have been raised as to the moves of this kind in the light of the amended Youth Protection Bill will solve the problem or not.

Rudolf Stefen, head of the agency, does not feel video censorship arrangements are likely to be very effective.

Blacklisting alone is more in his view because an offender is liable to imprisonment, whereas against age-limit regulations there is little more than nominal fines.

Too much play is made of the fact that the danger of violence is a psychological one. What, Herr Stefen asks, is it adult demand that film-makers to keep the output down?

There is little point in working people are so keen on home movies has seen so many in his time in a position to express a local opinion.

"Horror films," he says, "are on an aspect of human personality has so far been paid little attention."

Parents may be starting to take more in public about their children's video viewing but they tend to be poirical, says SPD Bundestag Klaus Lennartz.

He discussed the subject with a secondary school in Fribourg, Cologne, and found that nearly all access kids had to video cassettes was in their own homes.

## Force or persuasion

Herr Stefen feels there are ways in which to eradicate the video problem. There must either be a total ban on manufacture of horror films or makers must be persuaded to follow this line of business voluntarily.

The first option would seem to be the better, he says, as a total ban on direction non-one would want to do, he feels, might be feasible. Several leading manufacturers Bertelsmann-Verlag and Westdeutscher Rundfunk, have announced for voluntary restraint in their horror film cassettes.

But there could be enormous effects of interest. Westdeutscher Rundfunk as a broadcasting company is strongly opposed to video censorship. Yet the corporation can't ignore the attention of the public.

Continued on page 16

## CHILDREN

# Sailing 'effective therapy' for aggressive misfits



ing as a method of helping juveniles with severe behavioural problems having startling results, according to the head of a psychology clinic.

Professor Klaus Schenck told a meeting that six-month cruises under sail helping to integrate into society who had previously been extremely aggressive and totally without opinion.

Professor Schenck, who is attached to the Ravensburg state clinic in Bavaria, said the cruises were no cure-all. But each voyage:

behavioural problems had largely disappeared. Patients were able for the first time to work both mentally and physically in a normal working day.

Most of all patients were able to find their own way of life.

He quotes the experience of a 17.5 year-old, the *Anna Catharina*, which has been on Mediterranean cruises with a crew of 14 and 18 who had otherwise been patients in psychiatric hospitals.

On each voyage the yacht is manned by two therapists and six boys. There is direct therapy. But the dependence on the sea and the realisation that they are all together in a daily fight for survival does restore some faith, Professor Schenck.

There are watches round the clock, cooking, laundry, scrubbing, cleaning, repairing in addition to the sailing. The boys were in hospital, said Professor Schenck, they would have no part to make. On board they are part of a decision-making process.

They have to take care of the customs and harbour formalities, get drinking water on board and prepare the boat for sea, they have to take part in emergency drills.

Being a teacher-therapist aboard the *Anna Catharina* is quite an adventure. It is an experienced seaman who handles the boat on the high seas, must be skilled in a trade and experienced in the handling of young people.

Yet the corporation can't ignore the attention of the public.

Professor Schenck: "The therapists have a tough job. There is no doubt about it."

## Video boom

Continued from page 14

from its shareholding in Bavaria-Filmgesellschaft, a company that owns a subsidiary, Euro-Video, that is a market leader.

One can say for sure whether self-censorship is feasible given such commercial considerations. But Herr Stefen says the horror wave is just a wave that will pass in time like any other.

Some audiences sooner or later.

Sabine Etzold  
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 20 August 1983)

way of escaping their difficult patients. This leads to close personal ties with the youngsters — ties that could never be forged in a hospital.

In part the crew does various environmental and social jobs including helping with harvests and cleaning beaches.

The boat is in permanent radio contact with the Ravensburg clinic. During the cruises, efforts are made to find apprenticeships.

The experiment has been so successful that other ships are likely to be added.

Professor Schenck: "The boys can now cope, both physically and mentally, with a normal working day. What they had to weather on board was a lot more taxing than the frustration in day-to-day life."

"These youngsters have acquired the self-confidence they need to tackle the future."

Bureaucrats don't like the project. That's because a vessel somewhere out on the Mediterranean is out of reach of the supervisory authorities.

But the yacht is always full because many youth authorities at local level do believe in it. They often set on their own initiative and send youngsters to join the yacht, accepting full responsibility.

Schenck: "On the one hand, the youth authorities are grateful for such improvised alternatives to keeping these youngsters in hospitals or other institutions and are quite prepared to support the project. On the other hand, this kind of experiment clashes with bureaucracy."

## Special ward and special staff for young cancer victims

The children's clinic at Bonn university hospital is one of the most advanced in Germany. One ward has been set aside exclusively for cancer victims.

Dr Udo Bode, who is in charge of the ward, says: "The treatment of children with cancer has to be extremely intensive. In fact, it should be the same as a patient receives in an intensive care unit; this is where many German hospitals still fall short."

The nursing and medical staff in Bonn have been trained to an unprecedented degree of excellence.

Since children with cancer need not only intensive medical but psychological care as well, the doctors and nurses meet every evening to discuss innovations and improvements and talk about the children's psychological problems.

These meetings have resulted in a psychotherapeutic self-help group for the staff. The idea is to use psychoanalysis to enable the doctors and nurses to cope with the death of children.

"Though we should be used to death around us, it is still a burden for us. Even though today every other child suffering from leukaemia survives, every one that dies is a blow. This not the type of nine-to-five job where you can simply down your tools and go home," says Dr Bode.

The German Cancer Fund, has not



Therapy under full canvas... the 'Anna Catharina'.

Most of the youngsters were hospitalised because they might be a danger to themselves and others and because normal juvenile institutions cannot give them the psychiatric care they need.

Schenck: "Most of them come from broken homes. They're apathetic, don't know what to do with themselves and are often aggressive."

They are a nightmare for the hospital staff.

"Actually, hospitals like ours are not the right place for them. They don't consider themselves patients but people persecuted by society. They want to withdraw from this society and they don't really want to undergo therapy."

"The psychiatric environment is repulsive to them; yet willingness to undergo treatment is the main prerequisite for its success."

Some hospital staff resent the "luxury psychiatry" that gives youngsters

what they themselves could never afford: six months at sea.

But on board is a lot cheaper than keeping them in hospital. Keep aboard the *Anna Catharina* is DM165 a day — almost DM100 less than in hospital.

Sailing as a therapy is not new. For some years another yacht, *Outlaw*, has been making cruises in the North Sea, manned by juvenile delinquents.

Lake Constance has for some years had a similar project for blind, deaf-mute, paralysed and mentally retarded youngsters, backed by local yacht clubs.

This form of therapy, which enables individual disabled youths to find their role in a community where each depends on the other, is sponsored by the *Handicap Segler Gilde*. One of its members is Raimund Debele, an educationalist and social worker who owns the *Anna Catharina*.

Jürgen Adamek  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 13 August 1983)

subsidised the Bonn hospital initiative because it does not want to set a precedent. Caring for the sick is a responsibility of local government.

The Cancer Fund is now promoting the transplantation of bone marrow in Munich.

There was some resignation in Dr Bode's voice when he stressed that cost-intensive work is difficult when there isn't much public money available.

Although the Cancer Fund's argument is essentially sound, it is hard to understand why it cannot support the Bonn project, especially in view of the deep personal commitment of the staff.

Evi Kell  
(Die Welt, 8 August 1983)

## Neanderthal

Continued from page 13

nich's Hellabrunn Zoo will provide some bison in exchange for musk oxen.

This will ensure that the valley remains attractive to trippers.

Incidentally, few people know that the Neanderthal is not named after the famous man found in the valley but after the religious poet Joachim Neander (1650-1680). The Neander Valley might well have inspired his most famous hymn: *Lobe den Herren, den mächtigen König der Ehren*.

Sabine Etzold  
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 18 August 1983)

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# Routes to tour in Germany

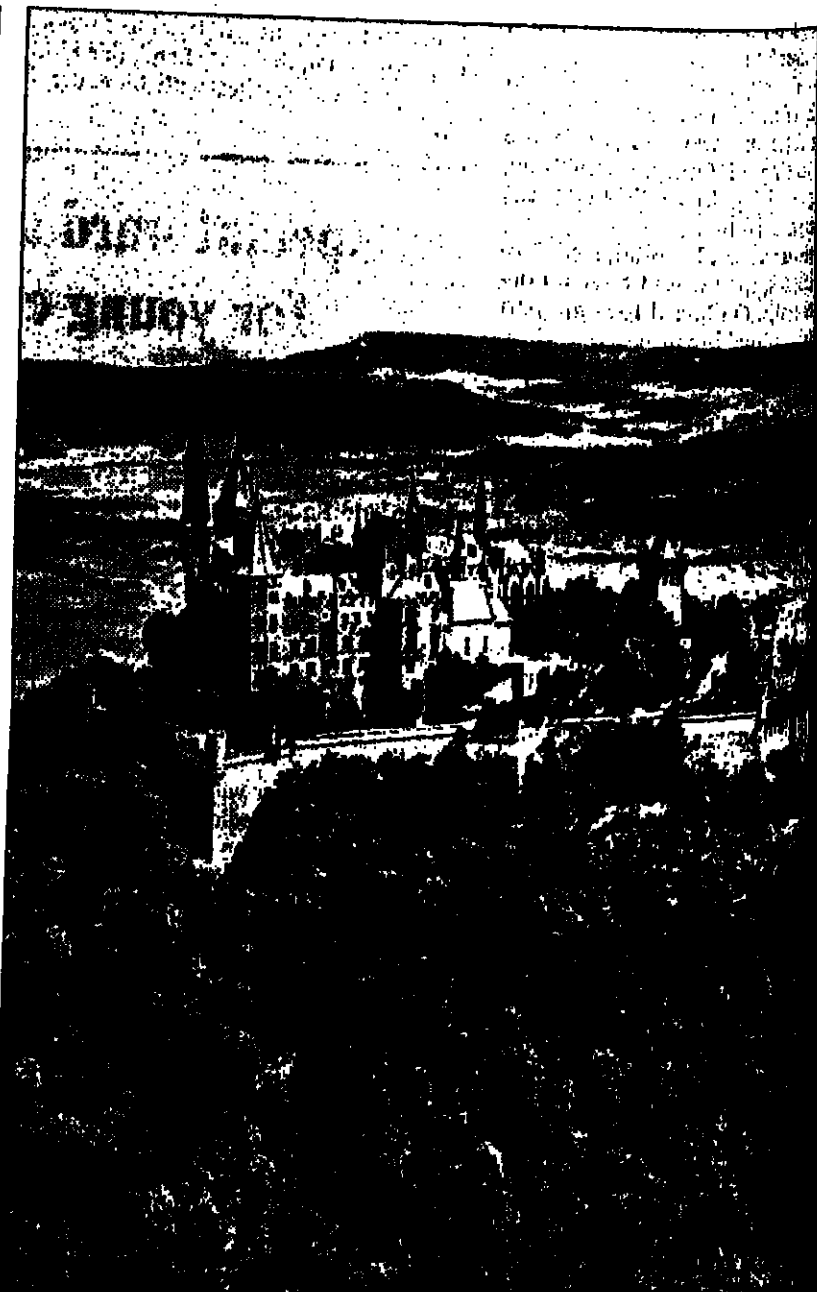
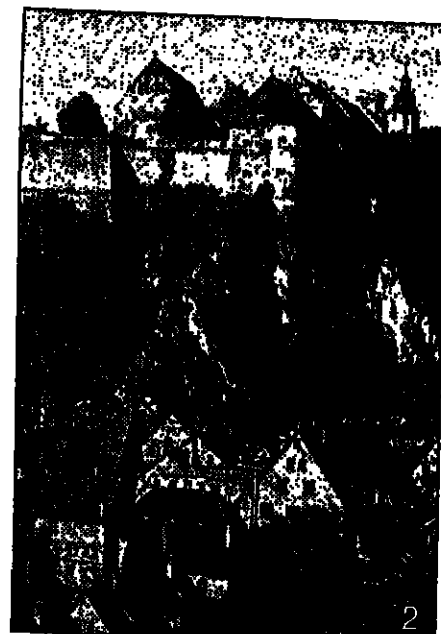
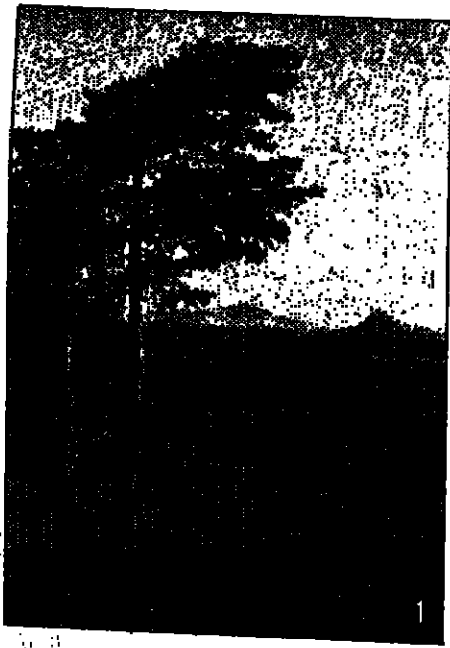
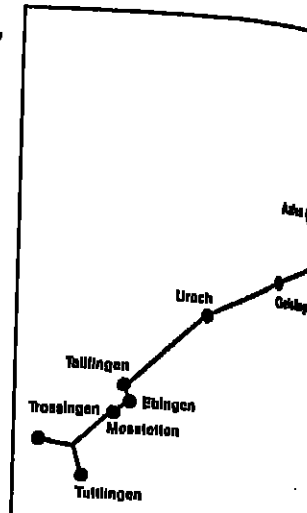
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- 2 Heldenheim
- 3 Nördlingen
- 4 Urach
- 5 Hohenzollern Castle

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No. 1098 - 4 September 1983

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

3

### HOME AFFAIRS

## Shipbuilding crucial factor in Bremen election

The Opposition CDU and FDP in their turn are more or less obliged to toe the lines of their party friends in the Bonn government.

And then Bonn Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff made Bremen's hackles rise when he said that the shipyard troubles were not all that bad and that there was certainly no crisis.

The people of Bremen don't agree. In any event, the shipyards are the main topic of conversation — not only because some 11,000 jobs are in direct jeopardy but also because of the disastrous consequences any collapse would have on the shipyards' suppliers and other related industries.

In addition, it is only natural that all parties should be wooing yard workers for their votes.

Four years ago, the SPD managed to capture the absolute majority by a margin of only a few hundred votes.

Bremen's CDU leader, Bernd Neumann, is now trying to make use of the fact that he has free access to his party's national chairman, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who is prepared to talk with anybody, be it works councils or the Senate, when the shipyards are at issue.

The gruffness with which Kohl's predecessor, Helmut Schmidt, dealt with his fellow SPD members at a state convention is still fresh in everybody's memory.

But Chancellor Kohl stubbornly demands concrete plans if he is to do anything on the grounds that he does not want to pour the taxpayer's money into a bottomless pit.

Campaigning Social Democrats in their turn point to the fact that it was their Chancellor who saved the Vulkan yard from capsizing when it miscalculated regarding a navy order for frigates.

With Lambsdorff in his pack of cards, state FDP leader Horst-Jürgen Lahmann clearly holds the worst hand.

But he is a clever go-between, which is made the easier by the fact that the Bremen administrators in such sectors as labour and economic affairs cut a poor figure in terms of expertise and determination with trade unionists, works councils, management boards, the general public and even their own party. Karl Willms, who is responsible for both departments, has to serve as the whipping boy, which he does

patiently. He can do this because he is from Bremerhaven, and the Bremerhaven SPD has always been a vote getter that has offset the losses of the Bremen SPD. This has put it in a strong position.

Therefore, no matter what they think about Willms and no matter how much they urge Koschnick to rid himself of his economic and labour affairs senator — at least in his present post — there is nothing Koschnick can do if the Bremerhaven SPD flexes its muscles.

In any event, nobody can tell whether

Continued on page 4

## Hesse CDU candidate accuses SPD of 'being worn out'

The Hesse election will be crucial for CDU and SPD. The CDU's new top candidate, Frankfurt's Mayor Walter Wallmann, wants to finish in Hesse what Chancellor Helmut Kohl has ushered in Bonn: the vaunted about-turn.

He says that decades in government have worn out the SPD.

Wallmann's idea is to form a government with the FDP, which did not make it into the assembly in the last election.

The FDP, on the other hand, is only prepared to enter into a coalition if the CDU fails to win the absolute majority.

The CDU's main argument in its bid to replace the SPD government is the "Red-Green see-sawing," i.e. the selective cooperation between the Social Democrats and the Greens which has caused nothing but damage since the 1982 Hesse election.

To demonstrate the ability of its top candidate, the CDU points to the success Wallmann has had as Frankfurt's mayor in boosting the economy and so creating new jobs or preventing layoffs.

As Wallmann himself puts it: "I'll only mention a few catchwords such as housing, bypass roads, energy supply and environmental protection."

If he loses, Wallmann does not want to become the Opposition leader.

Hesse SPD leader Holger Börner, the caretaker Prime Minister, and his team deliberately worked towards an autumn election when they found that neither of

the two major parties in the assembly could govern without a partner.

Börner works on the assumption that the conservatives' landslide victory in the March national election will be followed by disenchantment over the fact that the upturn promised by Kohl has failed to materialise.

The SPD, whose platform is 'secure jobs, workers' rights and stepped up environmental protection, hopes to become the strongest political force in Hesse once more.

Only if that happens can his party revive the golden age under the legendary Prime Minister Georg August Zinn.

Börner has repeatedly made it clear that he would like it best if only his party and the CDU were returned to the assembly.

Asked what his attitude towards the Greens would be if the assembly found itself in a stalemate again, he said: he would worry about that when the time came, if it came.

The Greens, who opposed the dissolution of the assembly, hope to be as successful as in 1982.

But this time they want to make a bid for direct political power, according to their state spokesman Werner Wenz: "The other parties are in no position to solve the problems by themselves."

One of the Greens' key slogans in the 1982 campaign was "No additional runway for Frankfurt airport."

Their opposition to the enlargement of the airport, the further development of the Biblis nuclear power station and the installation of a processing plant for nuclear waste in Hesse gave them eight per cent of the popular vote and nine seats in the assembly last year.

State FDP leader and top candidate Wolfgang Gerhardt makes no bones about the fact that this will be a make-or-break election for his party.

The Hesse FDP, which has been out of the assembly for a year, is trying to make the voters understand that this party is a must because the CDU cannot form a government without a coalition partner. Moreover, the FDP stresses, the major parties need a liberal watchdog.

Gerhardt says he is not afraid of the breakaway Liberal Democrats whose votes would come from the SPD.

Albert Bechthold, Fred Mühlhausen, Burkhard Rexin  
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 17 August 1983)



Bremen CDU leader Bernd Neumann... only a few votes in it.

(Photo: Sven Simon)

Both Hesse and Bremen go to the polls this month. Both are held by SPD.

In the city-state of Bremen, Hans Koschnick is likely to be returned as mayor. But he will probably lose his absolute majority. His CDU opponent, Bernd Neumann.

Speculation on what sort of coalition emerge has been rife for almost a few weeks. The CDU and the SPD would be able to rally a workable majority.

The most likely possibility seems to be a coalition between the biggest party, the SPD, and the CDU, despite rejections in the SPD rank and file.

Bremen now has three parties and groupings: SPD, CDU and FDP. The FDP has party status, plus three deputies of the Bremen Greens (BGL) and of the Green and Liberal Group.

The latter consists of the BGL breakaway Peter Willers and the FDP breakaway Uwe Schröder.

Willers has joined the national Green party (which is represented in the Bundestag) and has been put at the top of the ticket for the Bremen election.

Schröder, who was supposed to have represented liberal elements of the national Greens, fell prey to intrigues by other Communist Party of Germany (CPD) and Communist Federation of Germany (KBW) cadre men among the Greens.

To make matters even more confusing, there is the *Betrieblich-Alternative* (BAL) that likes to display a green face but there although it is no party in Bremen that this group is led by Germany's orthodox Communists, the DKP (who are not the same as the KPD).

The campaign and the ultimate decision by the voters is inextricably tied to the shipbuilding industry's votes.

Bremen's economically weak structure has been dealt an added blow by the Klocknerhütte, which is hard hit by the steel crisis; the shipping slump and the EEC fishing war. It is threatened by catastrophic mass layoffs.

Merger talks between the endangered shipyards AG Weser, Vulkan and Lloyd have bogged down.

The SPD Senate (cabinet) under Mayor Koschnick has to act rather than provide guidelines.

As a shareholder of Vulkan, the city-state is also a shipyard owner. In fact, the result of moves by Vulkan's co-owner, Thyssen-Bornemisza, who sold his shares under the counter, Bremen finds itself holding the controlling interest in Vulkan.

The Senate therefore now finds itself with dual responsibility.



Opponents: Hesse Premier Holger Börner, SPD (left) and Walter Wallmann, CDU challenger. (Photo: dpa)



## A Soviet specialist goes back to Bonn

The appointment of Andreas Meyer-Landrut to succeed the retiring Bernd von Staden as state secretary at the Bonn Foreign Office is as much a gain for Bonn as it is a loss for German-Soviet relations.

It can safely be said that Meyer-Landrut, Germany's eighth ambassador to the Soviet Union, has been its best.

He speaks Russian fluently and could therefore conduct all his negotiations without an interpreter — unlike most other Western ambassadors who neither speak the language nor wish to learn it.

It is hard to imagine anyone who does not speak French or English being sent to Paris or Washington.

But Meyer-Landrut's parents come from Estonia's capital, Tallinn, where Russian is widely spoken. He has also studied Slavic literature, which gave him another advantage.

His full and determined use of his facility with the language enabled him to move with great ease in Moscow's diplomatic circles.

Any other ambassador who visited the Moscow miracle healer Djunna Davitashvili as often as he did would have caused raised eyebrows.

What matters is that the ease with which he moved in the Soviet Union on other than official occasions was appreciated by his hosts.

Though not terrible outgoing and not given to enjoying large parties, Meyer-

Landrut made friends with many Moscow officials and private individuals, which helped him greatly in his work. When travelling in the provinces, he made a point of calling on the local party bosses, some of whom are members of the Politburo. Nothing like this is known among the other Western ambassadors.

Some people took offence at his refusing to play the role of "father of the German colony" in Moscow, preferring to concentrate on his diplomatic work. But this benefited Bonn-Moscow relations.

His ambassadorship (he assumed the post in October 1980) fell in an unfavourable phase when East-West relations were deteriorating.

Meyer-Landrut first saw service in Moscow as a young attaché in 1957. From 1966 to 1969, he was press attaché in Moscow, later becoming head of the Soviet desk at the Bonn Foreign Office.

From there, he went up a rung to take over the whole East Bloc department.

He thus observed and played a role in the détente process of those years.

But one of the most difficult tasks he had to master was the dual function of



Andreas Meyer-Landrut (left) as Bonn envoy in Moscow, with senior Soviet official Vasily Kusnezov. (Photo: AP)

collective stand on Afghanistan, Poland and other conflict areas while at the same time protecting German-Soviet ties from the consequences of extreme and hasty responses.

He rarely talks about this aspect of his work and when he does it is with a tortured expression and in a strangely roundabout way.

Though he never really says it in so many words, he does show dismay at the dilettantism in the way the West has handled the Soviet Union.

Quite a few diplomats soon forget everything they learned in Moscow once they return to Bonn.

This is unlikely to happen with State Secretary Andreas Meyer-Landrut. And since there is little likelihood that East-West relations will improve in the near future the appointment of a man thoroughly familiar with Moscow was a sound move.

Uwe Engelbrecht  
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 26 August 1983)

## Von Staden, diplomat and policy maker, retires

well-informed and businesslike manner. Two years ago he really looked forward to his work as state secretary. His request for premature retirement now therefore seems to indicate that not all the hopes he pinned on this post have materialised.

In any event, von Staden was never short of work. He criss-crossed the world on the foreign minister's behalf though never quite gaining the influence of his predecessor, von Weizsäcker. Von Staden was Genscher's closest advisor, policy formulator and propagandist.

When Hildegard Hamm-Brücher fell prey to the "about-turn", von Staden inherited her post as coordinator of German-American relations — on top of all his other burdens.

His last official job will be to accompany President Karl Carstens to America where he will attend celebrations marking this event.

Bernd von Staden is to be succeeded by Germany's ambassador to Moscow, Andreas Meyer-Landrut.

The fact that a North American man is to be replaced by a Moscow specialist shows the importance the Kohl-Genscher government attributes to the further development of relations with the East Bloc. It does not signify a change in political priorities but simply the difficulty of the job.

Bernd von Staden's retirement will strip Bonn's foreign affairs scene of one of its hallmarks of quality.

Thomas Meyer  
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 26 August 1983)



Bernd von Staden (right), as Bonn Ambassador in Washington with Henry Kissinger. (Photo: dpa)

Bernd von Staden, State Secretary at the Bonn Foreign Office and a top policy maker has decided to retire only eight months before his official retirement age.

The move has not come as a surprise to Bonn insiders.

The many offices he has held during his career have had their effect on his health.

In June 1981, Foreign Minister Genscher appointed von Staden as "chief secretary" of the huge Foreign Office after a surprisingly short stint as foreign affairs advisor to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The appointment was the last and the most important milestone in his career.

He weathered the vaunted about-turn and prevented the equally vaunted "continuity" from becoming empty talk.

Von Staden had no reason to worry about having to change his political views.

Stable and, is possible, improved re-

## Bremen election

Continued from page 1  
a change in this post would be a solution.

But even disregarding internal squabbles and bureaucratic somebody will have to pay the yard disaster.

Before going to the polls, the works councils and the workers union want to know what the politicians' intention is.

Everybody realises that the layoffs. The question is, how far where.

Against this background, the buck-passing between the Bremen Senate and the Bremen Senate came up with a remarkable result. The council chairman Fritzsche has been given fourth place. This is a sad result of his grouping manages to win the cent of the poll. This is needed into the assembly.

The magic five per cent is held by the FDP, who have always polled in Bremen, manage to return to the city? And what about the BGL national Greens?

Will both Green groupings get one in? And if only one, which? Will there be one Green plus the FDP or will the assembly consist of the national Greens, the FDP, CDU and SPD?

Everything is possible, but the total splintering of the Green potential with 4.9 per cent of the going to two Green groupings is somewhat less than one per cent. BAL, which would normally get nothing. And what if the FDP winds up with 4.9 per cent? It's the cards.

FDP leader Lahmann has stated he wants an SPD-FDP coalition. Social Democrats lose their majority and if they vote to be the Liberal Democrats (LD) broke away from the FDP, would the FDP out of the legislature (the Greens). They are nibbling at the voter potential; but nobody will how big the bite will be.

The CDU is trying to appear as a manlike and expects a coalition from the SPD should the FDP manage to take the five per cent and should one or two Green votes be represented in the assembly. In the end, the CDU will be in a position with the sights levelled on the CDU.

In any event, Bremen CDU Neumann saw to it that his predecessor, Uwe Hollweg, got a place on the ticket. Hollweg is generally regarded as suitable for a cabinet post.

The BGL is also prepared to enter into a coalition and even form an FDP-BGL government. Only the national Greens are not prepared to join coalitions.

But since they do not want a mate as existed in Hamburg last year and as still exists in Hesse, they are prepared to make a deal with the SPD on specific issues.

And since, unlike other State parliaments, Bremen cannot dissolve itself, must stay in office for the full term, such a solution seems unlikely — at least with the present top men in control.

But all this is speculation. Only very few votes could swing matters one way or the other.

Niels N. von Hagen  
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 21 August 1983)

## Stronger pressures cause health danger at work

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

Work can make you mentally ill: the pressure of competition for growing dependence on automation and robots, increasing pressure to perform an above-average performance and the lack of opportunity for individual activities can all be problems at work.

They were discussed at length by experts of various kinds at the Protestant Academy in Tutzing, Bavaria. University lecturers, trade unionists, counsellors, psychologists, sociologists and social workers all had plenty to say in general analysis.

They mentioned risks and worrisome problems but failed to answer the basic question, which was whether and how illness could be prevented at work.

The atmosphere at work is deteriorating. Isolation at work is on the increase. Many people even run health risks and don't report sick even when they are seriously ill. Prevention, such as time off at a health resort, is totally neglected.

Older people, the disabled, women and foreigners are particularly hard-hit by the mental repercussions of tougher working conditions.

Unemployment is three times as high among women in comparison with men, a Tutzing working party noted.

Women workers not only bear the

played by BMW in Munich, said: "Increasing automation is accompanied by a striking switch from physical to mental strain."

But the effect on the individual varies and depends to a considerable extent on factors connected with private life.

"People don't arrive at work as complete blanks," as one delegate put it. "They come from personal relationships and contexts."

The pressure of unemployment (or the threat of it) weighs heavily on many. They are worried stiff by constant anxiety over job security.

Four out of 10 were dissatisfied with their present jobs, said Professor Spiegel of Frankfurt University, but nearly everyone was anxious at all costs to hang on to his job.

In other words, competition is growing fiercer. People are increasingly prepared to take on jobs that call for lower qualifications.

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Women workers not only bear the

## Relentless march of the computer monitor screen

Working at visual display units, or computer monitor screens, continues to be a controversial subject. Many people are sceptical and don't relish the prospect of joining the club.

But they seem unlikely to be able to avoid the inevitable for much longer. According to one estimate the Informatics market will increase by between 7.5 and 10 per cent a year by 1990.

In a growth market five per cent will be accounted for by office technology.

Market research by Emnid, of Bielefeld, for IBM Deutschland could arguably relieve people's anxieties.

According to the report's findings initial dislike of the VDU gradually gives way to indolent feelings of sympathy. In other words, people get to like working at a monitor screen.

Of 3,071 non-users 75 per cent were opposed to the box, whereas 89 per cent of 1,504 users questioned, were all in favour of the new technology.

Yet despite this positive outlook on the part of users, by no means everyone was entirely satisfied with VDU working conditions.

They favoured improvements, but not to the screen itself. Only 18 per cent had complaints about the screen, such as

dual burden of working and running a home and family. What with the high level of unemployment among men they feel they must justify going out to work at all.

So women are more disposed than men to conform in response to this mental strain. They are also more liable to suffer from bouts of depression and to resort to drugs and drink.

Women who are unskilled workers are considered the category who are most likely to suffer from mental strain at work.

Foreigners are another problem group. As a rule they combine all the disadvantages. Many are increasingly suffering from the feeling that they are unwelcome.

They feel threatened by legal insecurity in respect of work permits and whether they can bring their families to Germany.

After 10 or 12 years of work in Germany many of them suffer from exhaustive depression and symptoms of psychosomatic illness.

How to cope with the problem? All at Tutzing agreed that one aim must be to extend the leeway for activity by the individual at work.

Reducing stress factors alone was not enough. Heribert Fleber, a Siemens works councillor, said: "Staff must work more independently, either in groups or on their own."

Practical proposals put forward included reducing multiple strains, improving break arrangements, more flexibility and no more anonymous spot checks on output.

The gathering may have succeeded in outlining the problems but it was unable to make effective suggestions on how to counteract stress and mental illness at work.

Ursula Hoeker  
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 23 August 1983)

## Warning over continuing bid for growth

The industrialised countries must come to terms with zero growth, says Heinz Keller, president of the Fraunhofer Society, the Munich-based scientific research association.

"Limits to growth have been reached, economic cycles are growing shorter and growth rates smaller," he says.

The Fraunhofer Society has a staff of 3,000 at 30 research institutes all over the Federal Republic of Germany. It is the largest research organisation of its kind in the country.

Its research work is carried out in roughly equal proportions for the government, under contract to industrial customers and for purposes of its own.

Dr Keller, who holds a PhD in chemistry, retired in September after nine years at the helm of the organisation.

Economic growth such as occurred in the 1950s and 1960s was exceptional, he feels, and comparable only with the boom that followed the Franco-Prussian War of 1870/71.

Many domestic markets were now saturated, consumer goods lasted longer and many export markets were growing increasingly indebted.

An "economic miracle of the second kind" was conceivable, however, inasmuch as progress in productivity was continuing.

The rationalisation rate, which is currently running at between two and a half and three per cent, was likely if anything to increase.

Dr Keller is strongly in favour of shorter working hours. If the trend continues unemployment will increase until the end of the decade.

Remedies include early retirement, an extra year at school and, on a voluntary basis, part-time jobs or a four-day working week.

The 35-hour week, he says, is by no means as nonsensical as it is often made out to be, although it cannot be introduced with no loss of pay.

Dr Keller is not just a scientist; he used to be on the board of directors of Metallgesellschaft, the Frankfurt non-ferrous metals company, which last year had a turnover of DM10.6bn.

The productive sector of the economy was expected to decline from 45 to 30 per cent of economic output by the turn of the century.

The service sector was unlikely to be able to provide jobs for industrial redundancies because it too was in the throes of rationalisation.

A century ago people worked 60 hours a week. Economic growth has never been enough to offset rationalisation, with the result that working hours have steadily been reduced.

"Why," Dr Keller asks, "should there be any change today in such a clear historical trend?"

The state could accomplish much more by way of financing new developments if it were not to subsidise the hilt sectors such as steel, the railways and agriculture.

Government subsidies ought to be ploughed solely into investment for the future, as in Japan.

Industry in the Federal Republic of Germany is in his view by no means poorly equipped to meet the future.

The caning it took from the Japanese and Americans in the 1970s has mobi-

Continued on page 6



## FINANCE

## Lots of problems, but Stoltenberg is dead on target with his sums

Unemployment figures continue to rise and a marked economic remains elusive. But there is no controversy over budget deficits in Bonn this year. This is most unusual.

Even the Social Democrats, who only in May predicted that Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg would have to draft a supplementary budget, had to admit that this year's revenues and spending will be on target because they had been calculated more realistically than before.

Unlike his predecessors, Stoltenberg is firmly in control of his till. But this is not due solely to his ability. He has been greatly helped by the circumstances under which the change of government took place last autumn.

Despite constant criticism because of its deficits, the SPD-FDP coalition government for years drafting the budget for too optimistically with disastrous results.

The new government was in a position to calculate realistically and indeed pessimistically because the bigger the mess it took over the more it could blame the old government.

So the new government based its budget on considerably less economic growth and, therefore, lower revenue than the old one. It figured on more spending and decided to shoulder a debt of DM40bn, something the

Schmidt-Genscher government would not have had the courage to do, although it would have been forced to in the end.

On top of the considerable spending cutbacks that had already been introduced, the new government did not shrink from such unpopular measures as reducing child allowances and BaFög (student and training grants).

In addition, the cabinet raised VAT and introduced the controversial compulsory loan to the government to be paid by relatively high earners.

It blamed this emergency programme on the Social Democrats, and pro-labour CDU politicians like Labour Minister Norbert Blum used this as welcome campaign ammunition for the general election in March, when the centre-right government had already been in power for several months.

The measures were successful to the point where Stoltenberg had no holes to plug in the budget because the data on which it was based were correct.

Stoltenberg's interim balance sheet would probably have been less favourable had the government done more in the form of subsidies to help the ailing steel and shipbuilding industries.

But it is perfectly in keeping with a solid budgetary policy to exercise as much restraint as possible when it comes to subsidies.

The fact that Stoltenberg is being attacked not only by the opposition but increasingly also by conservative elements such as business lobbyists is an inheritance from the Christian Democrats' opposition days.

Stoltenberg, then the prime minister of Schleswig-Holstein, had promised a much more radical change of fiscal course than he is now prepared to implement.

Among these changes were drastic cutbacks in subsidies and social benefits, a rapid reduction of annual borrowing and the reversal of hidden tax increases.

The public now demands that he deliver on his promises.

Once in the Finance Ministry, however, Stoltenberg embarked on a middle-of-the-road course.

He neither aims at the speediest though socially and economically the most risky way of consolidating the budget nor does he pin his hopes on an economic upturn.

On that point he does not differ as much from his SPD predecessors Hans Matthöfer and Manfred Lahnstein as SPD criticism would make us believe.

Although there is a difference in the assessment of individual austerity and tax relief measures, Stoltenberg's course since last October must be taken as a bit of fiscal continuity rather than a change to the point of Thatcherism and Reaganomics.

Only a year ago, this seemed a real danger in the light of opposition demands.

The Kohl-Genscher government is determined to continue on the middle-of-the-road course between radical economic and additional booster measures for the economy and between a supply-side and a demand-side policy in a bid to put the budget on a sound footing and create more jobs and more growth.

Stoltenberg should not allow himself to be swayed by those conservatives who accuse him of being half-hearted.

Werner Güssling

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 20 August 1983)

## Growth warning

Continued from page 5

lised forces that have made the country competitive again in high technology.

Prefabricated elements in the construction industry and new developments in communications technology were cases in point.

Germany was no longer trailing Japan in industrial robots either.

In research and promotion policy Dr Keller is in favour of concentration while warning against too drastic cuts in direct subsidies.

The Confederation of Federal Republic Industry has suggested tax incentives to promote research and development.

Dr Keller is strictly opposed to this idea. It would, he feels, be totally uncontrollable.

dpa/VWD

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 August 1983)

## Bleak outlook for German shipyards

Handelsblät  
WIRTSCHAFTS- UND FINANZ

The position of German shipyards is deteriorating rapidly. It is being done about it is to hold rates.

Regardless whether the states meet to confer on the plight or whether each of them goes to Bonn to ask for help, the Metalworkers Union (IG Metall) discusses what it considers the salient point is that the metalworkers and shipyards demand export subsidies.

In any event, it is doubtful that export subsidies can really help. According to latest figures by the London-based Drewry Consultants Ltd., the shipbuilding industry worldwide worsened in the next few years.

A real change, the Londoners are unlikely to come before the half of the decade. And the northern European yards is likely to decline still further.

World trade is declining and a huge world shipping surplus of new vessels have to be mothballed as they are launched.

Hamburg shipbuilder J. J. Seidenberg says every new ship is a ship too many.

Export subsidies are also being cut because of a precedent set by the branches of industry suffering from overcapacity. It is bound to say that sauce for the goose is sauce for the duck.

Here in Germany it would be a gross oversight to gloss over the fact that the shipbuilding capacities are being cut down.

Bremen is now demonstrating not to do this. With a state coming up on 25 September, port of all hues and colours are trying to shipyard workers into a false security.

No Bremen politician worth his name has any doubt that there will be layoffs and that one of the reasons for this is the fact that the yards will have to throw in the towel. Expert blueprints for meaningful solutions are available, but Bremen is likely to act before the election when it does act the rescue will be even costlier.

IG Metall has also been bickering on shipyard shareholders, and the states to ensure the survival of the existing yards is as unrealistic as the idea that a DM20bn programme will ensure growth.

What is worth pondering is the Metalworkers' suggestion that a shipyard panel be appointed. (After all, there has also been such a thing as a steelworkers' panel.)

The panel's function would be to decide on the future size of our shipbuilding industry, draft priorities for the main yards and suggest the appropriate action to be taken by the states and the Metalworkers Union.

Luiz Böhmer

(Handelsblatt, 19 August 1983)

## Punch and counter punch across the Atlantic

which is impermissible for a leading power that depends on the cooperation of its partners.

Washington's stubborn refusal to accept the fact that its record deficit is the main reason for the high interest rates (and hence for the problems that plague Europe and the excessively indebted developing countries) is a clear indication that America is ignoring its global responsibility.

The same applies to Washington's trade policy. True, for the most part trade is still handled liberally and unfolds without obstruction. But it is also true that the economic crisis and the unemployment that goes with it have increased protectionist trends.

By resorting to protectionist measures time and again, the world's leading power and verbal champion of free trade risks losing its credibility.

The Americans argue that their own protectionist measures are due to growing protectionism and subsidies in the supplier countries.

Though it is an old truism that attack is the best defence, America should beware of a retaliatory policy. This sort of thing tends to backfire. It can also easily cause a chain reaction.

America's subsidies argument does have some validity. It is quite true that Europe's steel industry has for some years been kept alive through subsidies; and it is therefore not surprising that the Americans took action against this unfair competition last year.

Even so, there is the controversial question as to how much of the problem is attributable to the inefficiency of America's steel industry and how much to imports.

There is clear evidence that Congress only gave in to protectionist pressure from industrial lobbyists because the congressmen have their sights levelled on the coming election.

The Americans cut a better figure in the dispute over farm products in which it is their avowed aim to counter Europe's export subsidies.

Though the Americans are far from innocent in subsidy matters, it was the European Community that got its farm export business off the ground through massive subsidies and thus managed to become the world's second largest exporter of these goods.

Formally, the EEC can fall back on the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which expressly permit such subsidies. But they are at odds with sound economic sense.

It makes no sense to produce goods for which there is no market at home and which can only be exported by subsidising them heavily.

This leaves competitors no choice but to do the same, making the whole thing that much more costly for all concerned.

Nobody in the European Community is prepared to admit that GATT's approval of export subsidies was contingent on their eventual removal.

Unless Europeans mend their ways they could be faced with a real trade war with America — a war they have only raised as a spectre so far.

Heinz Stadmann

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 August 1983)



The North Rhine-Westphalia premier, Johannes Rau (left) with the Chinese minister of commerce, Li Dongye. They talked about trade between the two nations. (Photo: dpa)

## China gives a warning on financing of imports

China has threatened to cut back its orders for German goods unless Bonn improves its financing terms.

Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Wei Yuming told North Rhine-Westphalia's Prime Minister Johannes Rau (SPD), who is visiting Peking, that Bonn should use its development aid budget to improve financing for Chinese imports from Germany.

Otherwise German business would "lose many orders." Other countries were eager to supply China.

This demand put a new accent on the

third day of Rau's visit to Peking. In previous talks, top Chinese government officials had only expressed the wish for a greater involvement of German companies in China's economic modernisation drive and for more West German exports to China. No strings were attached.

North Rhine-Westphalia's business representatives, who are accompanying Rau, are taking the threat very seriously.

Friedel Neuber, the chief executive of Westdeutsche Landbank, said that

Wei Yuming's words were no empty talk. He said that German exporters will have to come up with new ideas on how to make the financing of German exports more competitive.

Kurt Spiller, chairman of Krupp Industrietechnik, warned against assuming that China was just bluffing. He said that countries like Japan, Italy and France have lately tried to meet China's demand on this point.

He also warned against underestimating the technical capabilities of Germany's competitors. Financing terms could therefore be decisive. He called on Bonn and the business community to ponder this issue.

Rau told journalists that he saw no possibility of direct Bonn credit subsidies for the China business considering present conditions.

But he did not discount the possibility of using development aid money. He said that this should be discussed in Bonn — especially in view of the fact that Development Aid Minister Jürgen Warnke (CDU) is due to visit Peking soon.

China's Mechanical Engineering Ministry is said to have asked Rau to send German experts to inspect eight to ten Chinese industrial complexes and make modernisation suggestions. He is also supposed to have said that China was considering buying second-hand German machinery.

The German delegation of 27 includes representatives of Schloemann-Siemag, Krupp, the Westdeutsche Landesbank and the Steinmüller energy company.

In the course of his one-week visit, Rau will also inspect the Wuhan steel mill which was erected with German help.

dpa/vwd

(Bremer Nachrichten, 23 August 1983)

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